The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,032.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

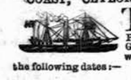
Up.		June.	Down.		June. July
Leave Bombay		1 & 15	Leave Bussorah		30 4
,,	Kurrachee	7 19	,,	Fao	20 4
,,	Guadur	6 29	,,	Bushire	23 7
,,	Muscat	9 23	,,	Linga	25 9
,,	B. Abbas	11 25	,,	B. Abbas	27 11
,,	Linga	12 26	,,	Muscat	29 13
,,	Bushire	15 29			July
,,	Fao	16 30	,,	Guadur	4 15
		July.	,,	Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah		17 1	Arrive Bombay		7 21

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Large, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		15	Leave Calcutta		15
,,	Carwar	16	,,	Bimlipatam	18
,,	Cochin	19	,,	Visagapatam	19
,,	Tuticorin	20	,,	Cocoanada	23
,,	Colombo	20	,,	Madras	23
,,	Galle	21	,,	Pondicherry	
,,	Negapatam	24	,,	Negapatam	24
,,	Pondicherry	25	,,	Galle	
,,	Madras	27	,,	Colombo	27
,,	Cocoanada	29	,,	Tuticorin	28
,,	Visagapatam	30	,,	Cochin	29
,,	Bimlipatam	30	,,	Carwar	1
Arrive Calcutta		3	Arrive Bombay		4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 850 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 8th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Buxgudee.

Cash Department.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Now landing, ex Brig *Sea Nymph*, from Port Natal, the finest Cargo of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CARRIAGE HORSES ever landed in Bombay. For further particulars apply to DADDY SUNTOOK, near Sonapoor Lane, where they are now on view FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The Ship "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE," Captain G. B. Arey, from London via Colombo, (where she put in as a port of distress,) having arrived, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby notified that Delivery Orders will be granted immediately on their producing at the Office of the undersigned their Bills of Lading, signing the Average Bond, declaring the values of their respective Consignments, and paying a deposit on the same.

J. A. SHERRARD, Agent.

Bombay, No. 7 Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings, 26th May 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SALE OF ASSETS OF THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.—On MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1868, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, all the right and title of the above Company in a list of assets, aggregating Rs. 1,28,606, a list of which can be seen on application to the undersigned.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Kurrachee Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 6th May altering the Articles of the Company as follows, viz.:—

Clause 14.—To add to the Clause as it now exists by inserting after the words "Now being carried on by the said Kurrachee Press Company," in the fifth line, the words, "And to lease the Premises, Machinery, Plant, &c., of any other Press Company."

Clause 15.—To cancel this Clause and in lieu thereof to substitute the following:—"The Company shall be managed by three Directors."

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 6th May 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

WANTED.

REQUIRED, by a Bank, a good BULLION CLERK, a Parsee preferred. None need apply who has not a thoroughly competent knowledge of the business.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED, for service on board the Gun Boat "CLYDE," an ENGINEER. Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials, should be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, having splendid sea view, situated at Small Colaba, near Messrs Remington & Co.'s Cotton Press. Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE MAISTREE at the Premises.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, a large airy BUNGALOW, with another small one attached, with Outhouses, Cookrooms, Stables, &c., &c., and a large Compound around it, No. 6, called Belmont, situate at Bhandarwada Hill, Mazagon, suitable for two or three Families to live in, formerly in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS GRIMSTON, and now lying vacant. Apply to the Executors of the late RUNSORDASS CANJEE, House No. 67, Mody Khana, Fort.

NOTICES

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE AND Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liverpool Cabadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., (in Liquidation).—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT., on all admitted and adjusted Claims, is payable on and after the 25th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1 Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS, } Trustees.

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their Claims.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co.,

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay,

,, 1 East Street, Poona,

BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS. MANUFACTURERS, & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

Have just received Overland a Consignment of LADIES GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES suitable for Monsoon wear.

Also Waterproof CANVAS GAITERS.

Terms—CASH.

Bombay, 26th May 1868.

FRESH MONSOON SUPPLIES.—C. A. FURDOONJEE begs to acquaint his kind Constituents that he has just received from England fresh CONSIGNMENTS of fresh GILMAN'S STORES, and WINES, BEER, & PORTER of superior quality. He begs his up-country Constituents to send their Orders for Monsoon Supply at an early date, as the Season will be closed sooner. He has also prepared every variety of fresh Indian Condiments, particularly made for the Gentry and Nobility of England. Orders for the same will be executed with care and promptness.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.

Hummum, Street, 18th May 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, on the close of the proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting, called at noon, on that date for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April 1868, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, No. 6, Bankshall Street, 19th May 1868.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.—In compliance with a Requisition made in writing, and dated the 31st day of March last, signed by the required number of SHAREHOLDERS holding the required number of Shares, as provided for by Section 46 of the Articles of Association of the Company, which has been submitted to the Directors of the Company requesting them to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at law now being proceeded with against those Gentlemen, and also to consider such other matters as may be brought before them and in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate General taken upon the question, as to the length of time that should be allowed in the notice convening the Meeting, and which opinion is as follows:—

"As I read the 48th Section, the word 'convene' must "be taken as equivalent to give notice of and consequently "a Meeting need not actually be held within 21 days from "the date of the requisition, the time named in the notice "should be reasonable, and considering that the object of "fixing that time at three months would be to give every "registered Shareholder an opportunity of recording his "vote on a matter of vital importance, I think three "months would not be an unreasonable time, it would give "the opportunity of communicating with absent Share-"holders and obtaining their proxies."

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July next, at noon for the purposes stated in the above Requisition.

By order of the Directors.
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Provisional Secretary.

Calcutta, 17th April, 1868, No. 6, Bankshall Street.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS,

Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS,

For the Watch Chain.

BAR-RINGS.

Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled

LOCKETS.

Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.

For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,

Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies.	Gentlemen's.
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Seal Slide.

&c., &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,

Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

NOTICES.

MRS. ——— would be glad to ACCOMPANY a LADY, or TAKE CHARGE of CHILDREN proceeding to England, in consideration of her Passage only. References can be given. Apply to "H.," care of this Paper.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ElphinstoneCircle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION (commencing 1st June 1868) will be held at 11 o'clock A.M. every MONDAY and THURSDAY in the Coal Depot Yard, Colaba Causeway, for the sale of unappropriated Government STORES (returned from Abyssinia), consisting of Grass, Flour, Ghee, Sugar, Tea, Tanks iron, Hay in bales, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash; the lots to be removed within 24 hours, after which any remaining on the premises will be resold at the risk and cost of the original purchaser.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Abyssinian Branch, Coal Depot, 28th May 1868.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their first supply of fresh VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage Stamp in cases where Lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 25th May 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GUNS HORSES, &c., at Ahmedabad, on WEDNESDAY the 10th June 1868.—The undersigned will sell by AUCTION, on the above date, the property of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. E. WALCOTT, Royal Artillery.

A Snap-action Breech-loader GUN and RIFLE, (Leforcheaux's principle), 12 bore, for pin cartridge, nearly new, made expressly to order by "Beckwith," London, with Cases, &c., complete.

A muzzle-loading GUN, doubled barrelled, 16 bore, by "Beckwith."

A handsome weight carrying ARAB CHARGER, clever across country, and good pig-sticker.

A handsome ARAB CHARGER, a good pig-sticker.

R. A. Saddlery, of latest pattern, nearly new.

And, other VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment,
MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE,
Auctioneer, &c.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

22, APOLLO STREET.

(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, and invigorates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 30 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta.—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.

BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
,, Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
,, Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
,, Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Pleated Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Amgola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
,, Improved Garton.	,, Daisy.
,, Opera	,, Hyde Park.
,, Grosvenor.	,, Olympic.
,, Cavalier.	,, Colonial; and
,, Persigny.	,, Continental.

GLOVES GLOVES!!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE PATENT BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,

Just Received.

Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits ready made, always on hand.

Terms Strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON,

and 8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 2½ Annas in the Rupee, on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 26TH CURRENT at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42, Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
N. ARDASEER, } Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on MONDAY the 1st June and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old, (Europe and Coir), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Old, Copper old, Brass old, Cases Casks, Tins, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual and further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROBINSON,

Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first-class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS and QUICK RETURNS.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	,, Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	,, Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	,, Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND
PANCREATIC EMULSION,

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on *Tuberculosis*.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—*See* Lancet, *Nov.* 11 and 18, 1865, *and Nov.* 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

"*I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's.*"—Dr. Dobell on *First Stage of Consumption*.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA.

A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—*Paper by* Dr. M'Veagh, *Dublin Journal Medical Science*.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. Baker on *Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs*.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Letter from General Alexander*.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
IMPROVED
LIEBIG'S FOOD.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review*.

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet*.

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. Hassall's *Analytical Report*.

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Herbert Barker on *Liebig's Food for Infants*.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE
AND ANTISPASMODIC,

the best remedy for

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, and

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. Johnson Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an *invaluable medicine*."

From Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart.

"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and giving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. Jackson, Apothecary General, Calcutta.

"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that it left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon Wynne, Patna.

In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery.

PREPARED BY

SAVORY AND MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c. &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Adjourned Annual General Meeting, held on the 12th instant, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 250 per Share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1868.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 2nd July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business, viz.—

1. To receive and consider the Liquidators' final Report and Accounts.

2. To pass a Resolution to the effect that the Company is duly wound up in terms of Act X. of 1866.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.

No. 5 Meadow Street, Bombay, 27th May 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

great a success as he might be.

But now comes the question what effect this

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	85 per share
1,000,000	500	375	.....	Ditto Ditto New ..	9 per ct pm.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share
800,000	200	25	12½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China ..	370 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London ..	No quot.
800,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	184 per share
2,722,500	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ..	122 ex di
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guserat Bank	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	Pd	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	139	.....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,297	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	500 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p a	Elphinstone Land Co..	730 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	145 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	730 per share
.....	2,000	1,300	25 p a	Fort Canning ..	349
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,110

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	5,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 per share
200,000	2,500	2,500	25	Coast and River Steam Nav Co ..	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,875 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Vizgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 1 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits ..	6 Do. do ..	2s. 0 ⅛d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents ..	6 Do. do ..	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99⅛
Do.	30 days' sight ..	99⅛
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98
China	60 days' sight ..	210

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	..	8 per ce
Mercantile Bills ..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	91½
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cents. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	112½
Five and half per cent. ..	.. ..	113
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan ..	.. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	..	..	..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	..	..	..	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	..	..	..	" 225
Carolas ..	..	..	..	" 230
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	..	" 220
German Crowns ..	..	..	..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces ..	..	..	..	" 223
Bar Silver	..	..	..	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	..	..	..	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	..	..	..	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH MAY.
Per Candy.

Comrawuttee } Akote ..	..	New	..	240 to 245
Broach ..	..	..	..	245 to 250
Dhollera .. } Bhownuggur }	..	..	..	250 to 252
Verraval ..	..	..	..	222 to 230
Vingorla ..	..	..	..	232 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	250 to 253
Khandeish .. } Barsee .. }	..	..	..	225 to 230

Ready Sales ... ... 975 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 950 "
Market dull.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 22.

Government Securities sold at the following rates:—4 per cents at Rs. 7-4, 7-3, and 7-3 discount; 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 8-10 to 8-15 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 8-14 and 2-9; and 15 years' Debentures at Rs. 7-14 and 8-9 premium.

Several purchases of 6 per cent Municipal Debentures were reported at Rs. 5-0 and 5-2 premium.

A good many small lots of National Bank shares were bought, for investors' orders, at Rs. 129.

Another transaction in Bonded Warehouse Association shares took place at Rs. 505.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares were enquired after at Rs. 67, but sellers are holding for Rs. 90, inclusive of the expected dividend.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

M'Carthy, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalie.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*From the Gazette of India, May 23.*)

The services of Mr. A. Drysdale, Officiating Inspector o Schools in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works' Department.

Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation in Law of the Agra Government College to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st January, 1868.

Under the provisions of section 1 of Act XVII of 1863, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue a Commission to Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, Knight, Major James McLeod Innes, Royal Engineers, V.C., and Maxwell Melvill, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting on the causes and circumstances of the inability of the Bank of Bombay to pay its debts and of its winding up.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major H. R. Garden of the Bengal Staff Corps, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Quarter Master General in the room of Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Lumsden, appointed to officiate as Quarter Master General.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) D. M. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, now serving as a Brigadier General with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General H. F. Dunsford, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major General.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Samuel Hunter Cowan, the Royal Artillery, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Division, Lower Provinces, Ganges Riyer Survey, District Moorshedabad, 17th Jan. 1867.

The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 122, dated 15th April 1868, is published for general information:—

Para 3.—It has been recently ruled that, when Officers of the Indian service are provided with passages on board the Indian troop ships, they will be liable to the payment of messing contribution at the rate laid down in the Royal Passage Warrant of 1865.

The services of Major J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Controller, 1st Class, and Officiating Accountant General, Public Works' Department, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department for special duty.

Captain J. H. Bedford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces, was appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works' Accounts in the Central Provices during the absence of Major Prior on privilege leave.

Mr. A. Drysdale is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests in Berar on probation.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH MAY.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
London ..	£3 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool ..	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
China ..	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
Mauritius ..	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Marco Polo ..	Davis ..	Liverpool, Jan 21.
	Sehah Jehan ..	Muratorio ..	Annesley Bay, Apr. 23
	Europa ..	Cumming ..	Annesley Bay.
	Sir Hugh Rose ..	Spurdens ..	Annesley Bay.
	Futta Salam ..	Mosey ..	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Arissa (s) ..	Hall ..	China.
Jessie Gibbon ..	Stapledon ..	Madras.
Norman ..	Organ ..	Kurrachee.
Lord Clyde (s) ..	Moylan ..	Vingorla.

...ing vessels obtained their port clearances yes-

...M., Boyd, to Pondicherry.
... *Lawder*, Thomas, to Liverpool.
...Storer, Cubitt, to Moulmein.
... *Cloud*, Watson, to Colombo.
...nnedy, to Calao.
...*Stone*, Russell, to Liverpool.
...r, Babot to Liverpool.

...la, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

...—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s ... be closed on TUESDAY, June the 2nd ...-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will ...Unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the ...o the postage. Registered letters will be ...M. The latest hour for posting at the ... Offices is 1 P.M.

... Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, ...kong, per P. and O. Company's steamer, ...DAY, the 9TH May, at 9 A.M. A packet ... kept open, on payment of the usual ...

...ill be received until 6 P.M. of the pre-

or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

A LETTER
TO THE
EDUCATED NATIVE GENTLEMEN OF INDIA
REGARDING THE
NECESSITY OF FEMALE EDUCATION,
AND CONTAINING
REMARKS ON SOCIAL CUSTOMS, EASTERN AND WESTERN,
FROM
AN ENGLISHWOMAN,
"A certain Native Gentleman of Bombay has been at the trouble and expense of having translated and printed in the Vernacular, that libel on Englishwomen 'The Girl of the Period.'"—TIMES OF INDIA, May 14th, 1868.

BOMBAY:
THACKER, VINING & Co.
1868.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY, the 13th June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, by order of JAVERBAI, Widow, heir and legal personal representative of the late JETHABAI NEMCHUND, deceased, the Mortgagee, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture bearing date the 29th October 1857, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, WALCHUND NATHAJEE, since deceased,—All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Khutter Waddy Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 54, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax under No. 444, and containing by admeasurement 92 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Bapoojee Mahadowjee and Juggonath, on or towards the west by the house and passage of Hurrychund Ruggoonathjee, on or towards the north by the house of Chintoba Luxmonjee and Withulwaddy Street, and on or towards the south by Khutter Waddy Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, ON THE BYCULLA FLATS, AND CLOSE TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY BYCULLA STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, JUGGUNATH NARAYEN, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th Feb. 1867, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, SEWRAM RAGHOWJEE MALEE,—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree GROUND (whereof the respectives of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario, of Mazagon, are the Fazendars,) with the two messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses and a chawl or range of buildings partly built on the same ground and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Byculla Flats, on the northern side of the new road leading from Byculla Tank to Worlee, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 98, and containing by admeasurement 473 square yards or thereabouts, and marked No. 1 in the Plan.

And also, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree GROUND adjoining the abovementioned messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses, together with a chawl or range of compartment or rooms standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and containing by admeasurement 432 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and marked No. 2 in the said plan; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east partly by vacant ground belonging to the said Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario, of Mazagon and partly by the ground of Ramjee Waghowjee, on the west by the property of Ragoo Ramjee, on the north by the property of Anundrao Cassinathjee, and on the south partly by the public new road leading from the Byculla Tank to Worlee and partly by the property of the said Ramjee Waghowjee, and now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor, Sewram Raghowjee, and his Tenants. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, registered Shareholders of the abovenamed Company, request you, in pursuance of Section XXXII. of the Articles of Association, to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 2 P.M., to consider the following propositions:—

1st.—That it is desirable to transfer the Assets, &c., of this Company to a new Company, to be formed with a Capital of 15 Laks of Rupees, divided into 1,500 fully paid up Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

2nd.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
Moteeram Bhagoobhoy.
Fazil Rubi-hoy.
Ramjee Madhowjee.
Ganputram Bhowanishunker.
Khimjee Thackersey.
Abdoolla Meerally.
Hurribhoy Hurjeevun.
Moreshwar Janardun.
J. J. David.
Kallidas Moolljee.
M. Dadabhoy.
E. D. Sassoon.
Pestonjee Sooklajee.
M. Bazonjee.
Tullockchund Hookumchund.
Jamnadas Gungaram.
Muncharam Culliandas.
Nasserwanjee Eduljee M.
Davejee Ladha.
Gopall Madhowjee.
Moteelal Kisowlal.
Nensey Dewjee.
Moomun Gangjee.
Hajeebhoy Dawood.
Mathooradas Sewram.
Jewraj Vittal.
Hajeebhoy Bhogabhoy.
Moorjee Khemjee.
Nathoobhoy Kicka.
Jaffer Moloodeena.
Runsordas Bhowanidas.
Tullockchunn Manockchund.
Nathoo Purshotum.
Valljee Khengar.
Tribhoovundas Nathoobhoy.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Purmanundas Atmaram.
Merwanjee Framjee Mehta.
Jairam Luckmeedas.
Mclo deena Veerjee.
Laljee Vussonjee.

NOTICE.—Agreeably with the foregoing Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened to be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 2 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 18th till SATURDAY the 20th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th May 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES.
Always available in the Miscellaneous Department of this establishment.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS of the best description.
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS by *Elliot* and *Parkes*.
SCALES, RULES, CHAINS, TAPES, TRACING CLOTH, &c.
MOUNTED DRAWING PAPERS of sizes.
BAROMETERS and THERMOMETERS.
DISSOLVING VIEW and MAGIC LANTERNS.
MICROSCOPES and MAGNIFIERS, single, double, and treble.
COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPES, mounted on fluted Pedestal.
STEREOSCOPES, of various descriptions.
STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES, coloured in transparencies and illustrating the favourite Operas—

"L'Africaine" ..	12 scenes	..	Rs 15
"Robert le Diable" ..	12	..	" 15
"Condrillon" ..	12	..	" 15
"La Biche au Bois" ..	12	..	" 15
"La Muette de Portici" ..	12	..	" 15
"Barbe Blene" ..	6	..	" 8
"La Belle Helene" ..	6	..	" 8
"La Dame Blanche" ..	6	..	" 8
"Orphie Aux Enfers" ..	6	..	" 8
"L'Etoile du Nord" ..	6	..	" 8

TELESCOPES, single sling and binocular.
COPYING PRESSES, folio and quarto.
PINCHES PRESSES for crests, &c., &c.
DRAWING MATERIALS for oil and water colour paint ing, always kept fresh in stock.
NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS, cheap, for Children's use, but good enough for all common purposes.
BRISTOL and LONDON BOARDS of all sizes.
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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

THE Bill for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay has at length been passed by the Viceregal Council and received the assent of the Governor General. We are glad to find that an important alteration was made in it at the last reading, by way of filling up an omission to which we referred yesterday. The new provision is, that the Commission is to have the power, so essential to the completeness of the investigation, to examine witnesses in England, or in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, by commission. It is creditable to the Government of Bombay that it has urged the importance of this point, as it appears to have done. There seems to have been a legal difficulty in the way, but that has been overcome by declaring that the Commission shall be deemed a "Court" in so far as the power to issue commissions under the Civil Procedure Code is concerned. Another alteration was made in the Bill by the removal of the provision that a witness should not become civilly liable in consequence of anything he might say in the course of his evidence. This also is an improvement. A Commission, issued in the terms of the Act, is published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st.

WE fail to understand the persistent silence of Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees of the Cathedral in reference to the Fort Schools' money, but we are fully convinced that the public, who are treated with so much studied contempt by these gentlemen have not got to the bottom of the discreditable circumstances under which the school money has been abstracted from the school fund and applied to the execution of some ornamental work in an Episcopalian place of worship. We should like to know for example what led to the abstraction of the money, the circumstances attending which we have, as yet, no sufficient account of. It is generally believed that Mr. G. M. Stewart's own firm of Remington & Co. was a creditor of the Cathedral, and that the greater portion of the abstracted money has been applied to pay off the debt. If this be so—and we know that Messrs. Remington & Co. have an account with the Cathedral trustees and hold one-half of the Fort School money at the present moment—let Mr. G. M. Stewart consider in what position this places him in reference to the public. First of all let us suppose that public rumour is correct, and that Mr. Stewart's firm was a creditor of the trustees, and that the debt was wiped off out of the school fund. Then in that case Mr. Stewart stands in the position of conniving at the misapplication of public money over which he had no more right of control than the writer of this paragraph with the view of paying a private debt of his own and his fellow-partners in his business firm. Messrs. Remington & Co.'s debt is paid but the public money is gone, and Mr. G. M. Stewart, of Messrs. Remington's firm, is one of the channels through which, in this strange transaction, the money passed. Is this a position that any gentleman who valued his honour at a pin's fee or any man who cared for the esteem of the community would desire to occupy? We rather think it is a position from which any man of honour would desire to withdraw, and which any man of honour would never have cared about assuming. And if, from the mystery in which this whole scandal is shrouded, the public instinct should be at fault, any man of fine sense would have been too thankful of an opportunity of repudiating all connection with a transaction which will not bear strict examination. And if the passage of the money from the school fund held in trust for the public, and the public alone, by whoever held it, to the pocket of Mr. Stewart's firm is a particularly innocent and harmless proceeding, it would be no less harmless on Mr. Stewart's part if he had urged upon his co-trustees that this public money be misapplied to clear off a debt due to his firm. We have no interest in Mr. Stewart and his firm vindicating themselves before the public,—that is a point for themselves to consider,—but if they were the recipients of the money over which Mr. Stewart pretended to be a public trustee, they ought to restore it at once with interest, with, we think, a very humble apology from Mr. Stewart for what he has done. But if the abstracted money has been applied in some other manner, it is not less imperative that the great and scandalous wrong which has been inflicted on the community by Mr. G. M. Stewart and his co-trustees should be completely cancelled by the instant restitution of the fund.

Now that we are in possession of Sir Robert Napier's despatch detailing his conduct and policy in the most trying hour of the campaign, we are put for the first time in the position of judging authoritatively what was the paramount object which England placed before herself in entering upon the Abyssinian Expedition. It would be folly to imagine, had Theodorus killed the prisoners before a mule was bought or a single man moved off to Abyssinia, that any English Minister would have ventured to propose that an army should be despatched to punish him, or that any English Parliament of the modern type would have sanctioned such a proposal, if some Minister, more high-spirited than prudent, had really made it. But the prisoners not having been butchered before the Expedition was resolved upon, and the Expedition being once undertaken, Sir Robert Napier's whole management of the difficult negotiations which he had to conduct with Theodorus, within sight of Magdala, shows that the vindication of English honour had taken the paramount place. The Commander-in-Chief leaves no doubt that in his mind the lives of the prisoners, important as it was to save them, had quite a secondary importance to the honour of his country. Speaking of Theodorus's compliance with one portion of the demand made upon him, namely, for the release of the captives, Sir Robert Napier says:—"But "no sign was made by the King of acceding to "the *still more important* demand" (than the demand for the release of the prisoners) "that "had been made of him, and submitting "himself to Her Majesty the Queen." The position thus taken up in connection with the Expedition is in our opinion one of its most gratifying circumstances. It was almost a forlorn hope to hope that a savage like Theodore would spare the prisoners when he knew that an English army was thundering at the gates of Magdala; and except that the Expedition had as its first great end the vindication of the outraged honour of England—of the achievement of which England had the amplest assurances in her skilful leaders, her disciplined army and her science,—there was hardly any defence of the Expedition possible. Previous to the battle of the 10th Sir Robert Napier had demanded the liberation of the captives and the surrender of Theodorus. To this demand the King replied only through his artillery and musketeers. After the battle, the King desired to be reconciled to the English Government, which meant that he was willing to surrender the prisoners on friendly terms. Had the release of the prisoners been the sole or even the chief end of the Expedition it was possible for Sir Robert Napier at this stage to have effected it; but as we have said the claims of England stood paramount and took precedence of the life of Mr. Rassam and the two or three Englishmen who were with him. Accordingly, Sir Robert Napier rejected Theodorus's offer to release the prisoners and to be reconciled to the English Government, though no one knew better than His Excellency that his rejection of that offer might lead to the massacre of the whole European captives. It is impossible, we think, to estimate Sir Robert Napier's firmness, prudence, and wisdom too highly in standing by his country's honour, even though it should have cost the lives of all the Europeans in Theodorus's power. Many men would have wavered at such a crucial conjuncture and thereby did not the principle to secure the second. Sir Robert Napier however stood firm in his clear and lofty course, —English honour in the first instance and the prisoners in the second. Fortunately, his refusal of Theodorus's offer produced only an ebullition of rage in the mind of the King, which led to no further result than the indignant return of the Commander-in-Chief's letter with an unmannerly epistle from His Majesty. Even this outburst of rage did not cause Sir Robert Napier to swerve from his calm and fixed purpose, and while he acknowledges the painfulness of the position in which he stood, he adds that he felt he had no alternative but to receive no further communications from the King until His Majesty released the prisoners and submitted himself a prisoner in their place. This we reckon Sir Robert Napier's crowning glory, and the crowning glory of the whole campaign. His conduct in the crisis of his great imprise was—when translated into words—simply this: "Let the prisoners die, if need be, as all here in Abyssinia are willing to die for the honour of England, but that honour is the most sacred possession of our common country—that first, ourselves afterwards."

AN account of the *tumasha* at Hyderabad, on the occasion of the *Mohurrum* festival, leads us to ask one or two questions; what justification is there, for the Nizam's maintenance of so large a body of troops, as he possesses? What use are they of? What do they cost? And how is the money got to pay them with? These latter are subordinate questions, springing from the first. Reading the account of the procession through the streets of Hyderabad, on the 2nd of April, one might almost fancy one was in Japan; for not only was the "Royal Army" there, in force, but every noble who appeared in the procession, seems to have been surrounded by armed followers, most of them aliens, and none, we may feel sure, that did not represent a perversion of the national wealth—and an infinity of petty oppression and extortion. We read that, from noon till half past five, armed men continued to file past the writer, in one continuous stream. First came band after band of the armed retainers of the chieftains, mostly Arabs, dirty, ferocious, and quarrelsome, armed to the teeth, and ready doubtless, to perpetrate any deed, which their patriotic employers indicated to them. These latter passed along in great magnificence, reclining in splendid howdahs, on gorgeously accoutred elephants. Some of the howdahs were of "solid silver;" and the elephants were painted all over, by way, we suppose, of showing that their owners were not above the pleasures which delighted the rabble. After these "free companions" had all filed by, the "Army of the Nizam" commenced its march past. But, considering that for nearly four hours, the irregular Arab troops had been continually passing, it is possible for one to gather a tolerably clear idea of their number. The regular army evidently goes in for correctness in its organization, composition, and equipment. First we hear of the "African body-guard," full-blooded negroes, fantastically, though not, apparently, inappropriately dressed; armed with sabre and carbine, and (somewhat strange in a negro) with their legs incased in huge jack-boots. All were mounted. These men being probably of any religion, and of no opinion, doubtless form, and while regularly paid, will continue to form an effective instrument in the hands of the Nizam, both in defence of his person, and in offence against the persons of his enemies. Then came two large regiments of cavalry, one of lancers and one of hussars. Following these came the artillery (how strong and of what capacity is not stated.) Then followed several regiments of infantry, organized on our own native infantry system, and as it seems, under European command. Their appearance, it is said, was steady and soldierly enough, to satisfy even a critical military eye. Finally came the Hydrabad infantry "regiments," whatever they may be, and the procession was by them brought to an end. Now we want to know what all this is for? It is very easy to call it a whim; and even if it were nothing more, it is a very expensive and inflammable one.

We will turn, however, to the Gazetteer, and we find under the heading of "The Nizam's Dominions" the following particulars. Area 100,000 square miles; which would be about double that of England, exclusive of Wales and Scotland, but then the greater part of this tract is a plain, not particularly productive, and very sparsely populated—the difference per square mile between the two countries being about as 1 to 5. And independent of the country having no frontier to guard and no sea coast, its tranquility is guaranteed by the British Government. Of course, it has a frontier, since our own dependencies surround it upon all sides; but for all purposes of defence against us, should it ever come about, that we get to blows, the "Army of the Nizam" would be about as effective for his defence, as a thimble would be to a finger, exposed to the fall of a Nasmyth's hammer. To this area then of 100,000 square miles with its scanty population of 10,000,000, the Nizam applies the blister of an army of somewhere about 10,000 men. To these are added, as we have seen, a force of irregular fighting men, mostly foreigners, to nearly thrice the number of the regulars. The revenue is, we see, estimated at a million and a half sterling *per annum* from which, when the army, and the State officials, and other public expenses have been paid, we can estimate pretty clearly how much remains for the improvement and development of the resources of the country. We can also gather an idea what proportion of the above estimated population, in the face of an army such as this, is left to sustain the burden of taxation. An army so large, under such an organisation, must imply an immense following of women, children, and hangers on, who have to be subtracted, in considering the *ratio* which the taxation bears to the tax-paying population; from which section again, must their own women and children be deducted. The concluding sentence in the statistical account which we have quoted adds that—"*This State is under British protection.*"

Just so, the Nizamate is guaranteed by the Government of India. By which is meant, that, if there were any hostile neighbour capable of attacking it, we should prevent it; that we ourselves will not do so, and that so long as the government of the Nizam is tolerably conducted we will neither interfere with it ourselves nor allow the governed to do so. In other words, we make aggression from without impossible and revolt from within hopeless. And yet there is this army. Why? There is nothing for it to do, and besides importing into the country a horde of Arabian and African cut-throats, and we can corroborate from personal observation of a body of them on the march the assertion of the narrator of the particulars of the late festival, that the Arabs especially, are about as unruly and disreputable looking a set, as an artist in search of physionomies for subjects, in a painting of the dark side of human nature could well desire. Although in British territory, they were as bold as if they were still in the streets of Hyderabad, and besides an armoury of daggers, stuck all over them, carried each a loaded matchlock. Besides we say, this army importing into the country a horde such as these, it must go far towards exhausting, by its unproductiveness and rapacity, the resources of the country. Are we to take for our answer, however, that the Nizam's rule is a paternal despotism; and that as such, it requires iron rods to rule its political children wisely. Are we, in plainer English, to infer, that these men are maintained, to enable a "native dynasty" to remain in possession of a throne? Curious, if so. The proportion of armed reliable troops, which the British Government—ill-suited, and distasteful, and the rest of it, as we are all, being sagaciously enticed into believing that it is, to the natives whom it rules—finds it needful to maintain, for its protection, both internal and external, is nothing approaching that which prevails in the Nizamate. Surely then, the inference is fair, that an unpopular Government is the cheaper of the two; since, if we enjoyed the popularity of the Nizam, we should be compelled to add enormously to our standing British garrison, if our popularity reached to the level of the requirements, attained to by his. It must be so, or we are left to face one of two suppositions, viz., either that the Nizam maintains this vast force of turbulent soldiery, to protect his dominions from a *non*-existent peril, viz., invasion from some other power, beyond ourselves, or, as a totally useless protection against the British Government, which, if it chose, could at any time crush it in a week, or assured reaching Europe. Preemptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical also, that it is kept up, to act as a buffer between the Nizam and his fortunate "native ruled" subjects. We should like the East India Association to spend a Session in Hyderabad. We doubt if the fervid patriotism, of even Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, would survive that. The subjects of discussion might be: The pleasures of capital, under the Nizam; and—Evening musings in the streets of Hyderabad.

THE example of the "Bengalee Baboo" must have made a profound impression on some members of the native community, for we find an enterprising individual advertising in a small semi-English semi vernacular native paper that "he will undertake to give lessons in English singing to young gentlemen of the Hindoo and Parsee communities." No easy undertaking, certainly; for there is still an undoubted preference for nautches and nautch-music on the part of almost the whole native community. It would be a curious sight, indeed, to see some big-puggeried Govind or Luxumon standing up at an amateur entertainment, holding a sheet of music before him and singing "Ishweet Ishpirit hear my prayer!"

THE superabundance of Abyssinian literature has been increased, we observe, by the appearance of a volume of "Travels in Abyssinia and the Galla Country," prepared from manuscripts of the late Mr. W. C. Plowden, by his brother, Mr. T. C. Plowden. That traveller, it is well known, was the first British Consul in Abyssinia. Before he began his adventurous career he lived for three or four years in Calcutta, in connection with the firm of Carr, Tagore & Co. Tired of mercantile life he left for England in 1843, still quite a young man; but falling in with a kindred spirit—Mr. Bell—he joined him in an attempt to unravel the mysteries of the Nile, and did not get back to England till 1847. At his instance Lord Palmerston established a Consulate in Abyssinia and appointed him to be the Consul. Mr. Plowden on going to the sphere of his

BOMBAY.

MR. CONNON, the acting Senior Magistrate, was from indisposition unable to preside in the Fort Police Court yesterday.

THE woman Gunga, accused of exposing a newly-born child on the seashore, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

WE hear that Government intend to introduce a bill in the next meeting of the Legislative Council for the better improvement of the Municipal affairs of Kurrachee.

MR. F. R. VICAJEE, B. A., has been appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, Clerk and Interpreter to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.

IN our yesterday's report of the case in Chambers the remarks by Sir Joseph Arnould should have been that Mr. White's argument was "ingenious," not invidious, as it was rendered by a misprint.

WE understand that the Appellate branch of the Hight Court is likely to be removed to some other locality, in consequence of some dispute that has arisen between the lessee of the premises and the local Government.

AT about 11 o'clock on Thursday night last a fire broke out in the shop of one Gungajee Manajee, in the Bhendy Bazaar Road, but by the exertions of the police it was soon put out.

THE Rev. Wm. Brown Keer acknowledges with thanks receipt of a parcel of periodicals from J. Cameron, Esq., left at the Rev. C. Gilder's for distribution among seamen.

DIVINE Service will be held in the Harbour on Whit Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the *Asiana* by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, and also at the Barracks, Butcher's Island, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

WHITSUNDAY SERVICE.—The services to-morrow in Trinity Chapel will be as follows: At 7 A. M. service with holy communion: offertory for the poor. At 6. P. M., evensong and sermon. Hymns in the morning 127 and 130; in the evening 127, 131, and 139 (Ancient and Modern.)

THE Victoria Dramatic Club perform this evening at the Grant Road Theatre for the entertainment of European and native families, Shakespeare's "Much ado about nothing;" and a local farce pourtraying the ceremonies of a Parsee wedding, will be performed.

ON Thursday a young Parsee obtained summonses from the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. Connon, against Bhimjee Sorabjee Kuranjia and Eduljee Pestonjee Kuranjia, for enticing away his wife from the lawful custody of her husband. The case has been fixed for hearing on Thursday the 4th June next.

YESTERDAY afternoon Sir Joseph Arnould, sitting in Chambers, granted an application by Mr. Prescot, on behalf of the liquidators of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, and accordingly made an order that Mr. Punnett should act alone as liquidator in Bombay, and that Mr. Bendir should have similar powers in London. Sir Joseph Arnould, also accepted on the application of Mr. Harrell, on behalf of Mr. P. E. Bendir, the latter gentleman's resignation of the office of official liquidator of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association. East India Trading and Banking Company, and the National Financial of India, and appointed Mr. T. F. Punnett in his stead upon the same terms of remuneration. It was stated that Mr. Bendir was about to leave for England on the 9th June next.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the band of the 22nd N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	"Distant Greeting" ..... Godfrey.
Overture ...	"Le Lac des Fees" ..... Auber.
Waltz	"Queen of the Harvest..... D'Albert.
Selection ...	"Puritani" ..... Bellini.
Quadrille...	"Bombastes Furioso" ..... Mohr.
Galop	"Sleigh" .....

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Bhobha Talao, touching the death of Tumara Manjee, a hamal in the service of Messrs. Muir, Prescot, and Muir, solicitors. On Monday morning last, about 7 o'clock, a barber came and shaved the deceased's head; immediately after this he complained of giddiness and soon became insensible. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the following day. Dr. Gray was of opinion that death was the result of poisoning by opium. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from taking a poisonous dose of opium, but there was no evidence before them to show by whom such opium was administered, although there was a strong probability that it was taken by the deceased himself.

YESTERDAY Luckmedass Hurrydass yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court and laid the following information:—I live on my property and reside in Doby Chuckla in the Fort. I know one Pragjee Kessowjee. About twelve or thirteen days ago I entrusted to him a gold ingot, of the value of Rs. 480, for the purpose of selling it for me. Two days afterwards I went to his master's shop in Bazaar Gate Street in the Fort for the money of the said gold ingot. He said he would pay me next day, and he deferred payment for two or three successive days, and at last I find he has absconded from Bombay. I charge the said Pragjee Kessowjee with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. The warrant was granted accordingly.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Thursday, May 28th.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy; wind W. strong; thermometer 96.

Mangalore.—Weather fine; wind N. by W.; thermometer 86·25; barometer 29·79.

Friday, May 29th.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy; wind northerly; thermometer 84½; barometer 29·90.

Kolapore.—Weather fine; wind northerly; thermometer 97.

THE MUNICIPALITY STEAM ROAD ROLLER.

WE yesterday noticed the appearance in Rampart Row of the large steam roller brought recently from London for the Municipalty. The following detailed description of the machine taken from the *Engineer* of November last may interest many of our readers:—

This machine has been made from the recent pattern of Mr. D. Thomson, and consists externally of a wrought iron casing of great strength and rigidity, 19 ft. 8 in. long, 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. 9 in. deep, and 3 ft. above the road-way, and the engines, boiler, roller, and steering wheels are encased therein. It is nearly balanced on a large central roller, with the engines on one side and two steering wheels on the other. The total weight of the machine in working order is 15½ tons, 2½ tons of which is supported by the roller, and the remaining 4 tons by the two steering wheels. The casing is covered on the top with wrought iron plates, and a substantial hand rail three feet high is fixed both to the sides and ends as a protection to the men attending the engine and steering the roller, and is mounted by an iron ladder at the engine end. The roller is 7ft. 6 in. diameter and 6 ft. wide, and is constructed entirely of wrought iron with the exception of the axle-box. It is made in two parts 3 ft. wide each, for the convenience of shipment, each part consisting of a drum of 2½ inch plating connected to two discs of the same thickness and strength by internal stays at the joints. The discs are securely fixed to the axle-boxes which revolve on a wrought iron axle 8 in. diameter. A number of wrought iron plates are placed externally on the drum, which can readily be replaced when worn out. The axle supports are connected to the outer casing by powerful springs; on the outer side of each of the drums is fixed a cast-iron pitch chain wheel 5 ft. 5 in. diameter to the pitch line, and these wheels are connected and driven direct by two pitch chains worked by two driving pinions, each carrying five teeth and 13½ in. diameter to the pitch line. These are connected to the crank shaft by two nog couplings which can be disengaged and serve the purpose of turning the roller for re-placing without turning the engines. The crank shaft is of wrought iron and is worked from above by two inverted vertical cylinder, 11 in diameter 18 in. stroke which project above and are fixed to the floor of the casing. The valves are worked by eccentrics from the crank shaft and through a link motion which is worked by a reversing lever close to the steering gear and starting handle, so that the whole may be worked by one man if required. A small balance fly is fixed in the centre of the crank shaft. The end of the external casing on and in which is fixed the whole of the engines is capable of removal from other portion of the casing both for the purpose of getting at the external facing of the roller and also for ease of shipment. The back of this case also forms a strong diaphragm to the whole casing and the front of the box is provided with doors for easy access to the engines and for oiling the chains which consequently pass through the diaphragm. There is an additional diaphragm on the other side of the roller between it and the boiler. The side links and pins of the chains are steel and the central links of malleable cast iron. Five revolutions nearly of the engines make one revolution of the roller. The steering wheels are 3 ft. 6 in. diameter, 12 in. wide, and 4 ft. 8 in. centre to centre, mounted on double joints with the axle pins and a rod, 4in. diameter, which projects through the upper casing, and are connected together with toothed segments and worm and a cross spindle, and that with the steering gear. The rods carrying the steering wheels are supported by strong spiral springs, which admit of considerable vertical motion, and the steering gear can be turned easily by one man with one hand. The roller is vertical on the "Field" principle and is situated between the steering wheels and large roller. It is 4 feet 2 inches diameter, 10 feet 3 inches high; the diameter of the fire box is 3 feet 4 inches, height 5 feet 4 inches, and it is provided with 64 tubes 2½ inches external diameter. It is fed by a Giffard's Injector inside the casing from a circular tank which is fixed on the top of the casing between the cylinders and boiler, and holds 200 gallons of water. The same is conveyed from the top of the boiler by pipes, which run along the edge of the casing to the cylinders and the exhaust is led back in the same manner and descends into a baffle box, which is immediately over the fire, and discharges itself by ten ¾ inch holes into the chimney. The exhaust steam is thus superheated and rendered invisible and unaccompanied by the usual puffing noise when the roller is at work. The stoke hole is placed between the steering wheels which are encased with wrought iron plates, and the fuel is placed on and at the end of the box, and the stoker has easy access to the fire and to and from the roller as the floor of the stoke hole is but 15 inches from the road-way. The work pressure of the steam is 100 lbs to the square inch.

The roller was tried in London before being shipped for Bombay, and wrought so satisfactorily that we believe the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have had one built which is now in use in London. After the metal has been laid on the road it is covered with sand, and then well watered, and having been rolled over a few times by the ponderous machine the roadway is quite hard and much more smooth than a road hardened by traffic.

BANK OF INDIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held at the offices of the Bank, 24 Rampart Row, to receive an account of the liquidation—Mr. H. G. Dunlop in the chair.

The Chairman said the report and accounts of the liquidators had already been circulated, but they would now be read to the meeting in Guzerati.

The report and accounts having been read,

The Chairman said that the meeting having heard the translations read, he would propose that the accounts and report now submitted by the liquidators be approved and adopted. The report had told them everything connected with the liquidation, and therefore he did not think it necessary for him to say anything more. The liquidators had asked the shareholders who wanted information to come to the offices of the Bank; some shareholders had done so, and, he supposed, had received the required information, so that nothing remained now but to propose the adoption of the report, which he now did.

A number of shareholders then rose to speak at once, when a Parsee shareholder stated that one of the speakers was calling out that God would ask the liquidators about the affairs of the bank.

The Chairman—God is not present at the meeting. God "abhi nai hai."

After some more noisy conversation between the shareholders in the vernacular,

A Parsee shareholder asked what were the monthly expenses of the bank?

Dr. Byramjee, one of the liquidators, said that including the rent and everything the expenses would amount to about Rs. 600 per month.

The Chairman—All this information could have been got at the office if application had been made.

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw seconded the Chairman's motion that the accounts should be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna then moved—"That the resignations of Messrs. Jehangeer Gustadjee and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Paruck as members of the Consulting Committee be accepted; and that Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, Jaitha Jairam, and Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee be appointed additional members of the committee nominated at the meeting of 2nd July, 1866, to consult with the liquidators on the questions of release and compensation, that any two of the members of such committee may form a quorum, and that the decision of the majority at any meeting shall be final."

Mr. Byramjee Pestonjee seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

There was no other business before the meeting, which then adjourned.

PRESENTATIONS TO MR. SHUTTLEWORTH OF ALIBAUGH.

IT is a pleasure to be able to record recognitions of gallant actions, and we have been much pleased to learn that the courageous and successful exertions of Mr. Shuttleworth, of Alibaugh, to save life and property, which we have often had occasion to mention, have been rewarded with several recent recognitions, which cannot but be exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Shuttleworth, and an encouragement to prompt him to further exertions, if anything but his own humane feelings and gallantry were needed to prompt him to rescue his fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The most recent recognitions of Mr. Shuttleworth's exertions in the cause of humanity were received by him on Thursday in the shape of a large silver medal and illuminated vote of thanks from the central committee of Lloyd's, which had been forwarded to Bombay through the Secretary of State for India. We yesterday had an opportunity of seeing these, as well as most of the other testimonials presented to Mr. Shuttleworth, of which he has much reason to be proud.

The medal is about four inches in diameter, and covered on both sides by a convex glass; and the design is exceedingly chaste. On the obverse side the design is taken from the 5th book of Pope's translation of the Odessey, where Ulysses, after various adventures during his return to his native Ithaca, subsequent to the fall of Troy, is described as being rescued from the perils of a storm by Leucothöe—

"a mortal once,
"But now an azure sister of the main."

Leucothöe is represented as hovering over Ulysses, whose arm is raised to grasp the "heavenly scarf," re-assured by Leucothöe's words—

"This heavenly scarf beneath thy bosom bind,
And live; give all thy terrors to the wind."

The reverse is taken from a medal of Augustus. In the middle are the words "OB CIVIS SERVATOS," surrounded by branches of oak bearing acorns, like the crown of oak by which Romans were rewarded who by their courage had saved the life of a citizen. On the rim Mr. Shuttleworth's name is engraved, with the date, 25th September, 1867.

The vote of thanks of the committee is beautifully illuminated on a sheet of vellum, about 2½ feet long and 18 inches broad, framed, and covered with glass. After detailing the various shipwrecks at which Mr. Shuttleworth has been instrumental in saving life, the committee says:—"The committee, having had under consideration the services rendered by Mr. Allan Thornton Shuttleworth, Deputy Conservator of Forests to the Government of Bombay, and late of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, in the preservation of life and property from shipwreck near Bombay, more particularly of the "Zenobia," "Berwickshire," "Die Vernon," and "Themis" in the year 1866, but especially in that of the "Tirzah," wrecked near Alibaugh on 17th July 1867, on which occasion Mr. Shuttleworth, from his personal influence with the native fishermen of the coast, acquired by the experience of former cases, having been able to induce a sufficient number to man the lifeboat, proceeded, at the imminent risk of his own life and that of his boat's crew, to rescue the lives of those on board the wreck from the imminent peril of drowning, and after overcoming a tempestuous sea and strong adverse tide so far succeeded as to bring to the shore in his boat the captain and thirteen of the crew, thus being the means, under God, of preserving their lives. And the committee, being desirous to express the high estimation in which the feelings which prompted such gallant and humane exertions are held by them, and to convey their thanks to Mr. Shuttleworth for the energy, promptitude, and zeal which he has so often displayed in saving life and in the endeavour to preserve property, hereby resolve, that a record of the services above alluded to, together with a copy of this minute and resolution be emblazoned on vellum and offered to Mr. Shuttleworth's acceptance, through the Secretary of State for India in Council. The document is signed by the chairman, and dated February 25, 1868.

The fact is not generally known that Mr. Shuttleworth a few months ago received a splendid gold watch, by Dent of London, from the Government of Bombay, bearing the following inscription—"Presented by the Government of Bombay to A. T. Shuttleworth, Esq., as a testimony of his courage, skill, and self-devotion in repeated and successful ventures at the hazard of his life to rescue the crews of ships wrecked near Bombay in 1866 and 1867."

The Albert Medal received by Mr. Shuttleworth from Her Majesty, through the late Captain Young, some months ago, is an exceedingly rich and pretty specimen of medallic art. The medal is oval in shape, surmounted by a Prince Consort's Crown, attached to which is a white and royal blue silk ribbon. The centre of the obverse side is filled by a raised monogram in gold containing the letters "V.," "A.," and an anchor on a blue enamel ground. Round the edge are two raised gold rims, and between these rims the words "FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE AT SEA" in raised gold letters. On the reverse is inscribed—"Presented in the name of Her Majesty to A. T. Shuttleworth, Esq." Wrecks of "Berwickshire," "Die Vernon," and "Tirzah." 1866-1867."

Mr. Shuttleworth is also in possession of a number of other medals, votes of thanks, &c., presented to him in recognition of his invaluable services, and we beg to congratulate him, as all who know him will no doubt congratulate him, on the receipt of these testimonies that his courageous conduct is fully appreciated both in this country and at home.

TRADE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following with regard to the trade of Trieste and the communication and commerce between that place and Bombay:—

As the facility of cheap means of communication between your port and ours will naturally develope mutual trade, which in every case will in time increase, it may be interesting to your readers to know its future importance. For greater clearness I shall first give some general observations. Trieste is a very young town of about 100,000 active inhabitants of different countries, who are generally engaged in trade. Its climate is beautiful and healthy. The city owes its importance to its topographical position, which renders it the place of interchange between the south of Europe, the Orient, and north of Africa, with the centre and the north of Europe. Its sphere of activity with the interior extends from the banks of the River Rhine to the Black Sea and to St. Petersburg. Embracing such extensive territories,—which are partially industrious and in part agricultural,—it is clear that the present trading class cannot constantly exhaust all the branches of trade which might be prosecuted with advantage; and therefore the majority of the merchants turn to that business which at the moment seem more convenient—as for instance during the last six months to the export of grain, of which more than one million of quarters were exported principally to England.

The countries surrounding Trieste are yet virgin, and present therefore a constant progress, especially the territory of the Austrian Empire, which is now governed on a liberal constitutional system. The Government is encouraging and assisting generally in the economical development;—a great number of new railways are now being constructed, and many others are also under contemplation. A new road of communication will be opened before long, which will connect us directly with Switzerland and the centre of Europe, and two others will connect us too with Hungary—which country, although uncultivated by two-thirds, may be said this year to have preserved the whole of Europe from famine. Observing the imminent increase of the local trade, the Government is now building at the north of our port some large basins and docks at the expense of 25 millions of florins,—as the actual port is not sufficient to the present maritime movement which amounts to two millions of tons, with a traffic of the value of 270 millions of florins, export and import.

Our currency is precisely as in North America—circulating notes and metal coin—and business is otherwise carried on as the mutual parties desire it sometimes, for instance in French or English money and weight. The currency is the florin, equal to one rupee, and the weight is the hundredweight—equal to 123½ English lbs. Gold has generally a premium of 3 to 4 per cent above the value of silver money, and therefore it should be profitable when the exchange in India is high, to melt silver in Trieste and export it to Bombay: and a branch house of the Indian banks would do a very handsome business here.

With regard to the quality and quantity of the merchandises of your country fit for importation to our port, a glance to the following statistical account may throw the best light on this subject; and you may judge for yourselves the great importance of this matter:—Austria alone without the border countries makes a yearly consumption of Cotton 1,000,000 cwts., of which about 100,000 bales are of Surat; Coffee, Ceylon plantation, 150,000 cwts., of Mysore and Tellichery about 15,000 cwts.—the native is not demanded here 14; Pepper 30,000 cwts; Wax, raw, 6,000 cwts; Gum Arabic 30,000 cwts; Hides of oxen, cows, buffaloes and minor animals 100,000 cwts; Cocoanut oil, Ceylon and Cochin, 25,000 cwts.; Fish oil 45,000 cwts.; Arrack and Rum 12,000 cwts; Saltpetre 6,000 cwts; Mother of pearl 3,000 cwts.; Sapan Wood 10,000 cwts.; Turmeric and Ginger 2,000 cwts.; Tincal 1,000 cwts.; Indigo 12,000 cwts.; Gambier 10,000 cwts.; Cutch 30,000 cwts.; Gallnuts 3,000 cwts.; Silk 3,000 cwts.; Wool 20,000 cwts.—besides many other drugs, dyes, manufactures, &c.

All these goods are imported indirectly by third or fourth parties in the interior of Austria, and notwithstanding leave a large benefit. It is therefore evident that goods directly imported [illegible] fail and yield a fair profit; besides it may well be taken for granted, what extent the development of direct trade between Bombay and Trieste is capable.

Trieste, 18th April, 1868.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

THE Council of the Governor General met at Simla, on Wednesday, the 20th May. Present—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. S. I., K. C. B., the Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor, the Hon'ble Major General Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I., the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, the Honb'le Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

BOMBAY BANK BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint a Commission to enquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay, and requested His Excellency *President* to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President delared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill would have become law at Calcutta but for the necessity of previously communicating with the Secretary of State for India and the Local Government of Bombay. Those communications had now been received and acted upon. As, in the opinion of the Local Government, the Bank would ultimately pay its debts, and have some surplus, the recital in the Preamble been correspondingly modified. The Government of Bombay had had further suggested that the Commission should be allowed to act even though its members were reduced to two, but there were inconveniences in a Commission so constituted; power however had been expressly given to the Governor General of India in Council from time to time to add to the persons named in the Commission, and to replace members disabled from acting. Section 3 would require some further change to meet the views of the Secretary of State. The enquiry would begin at Bombay, but provision would be made for continuing the enquiry, if the Government of India should think fit, at places in the province other than the Presidency town. In Section 4 the Committee had, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, empowered the Commissioners to compel the personal attendance of witnesses residing not merely within the Presidency of Bombay, but in any part of British India. The alternative course of examining such witnesses by commission might still be followed by the Commissioners, and here the Bombay Government had recommended that this power of delegated examination should be limited to Judges and Collectors. The Select Committee, agreeing in the view of the Bombay Government, had at the same time thought that the matter was one fairly left to the discretion of the Commissioners who might be trusted to select proper persons to take evidence in their name. The most important amendment was the introduction of Section 9. The Bombay Government had suggested that provision should be made for pursuing the enquiry in England and elsewhere, and had urged that without this, it could never be complete. It was obviously not easy to comply with this request, for of course the Council of the Governor General had no power to bind directly persons residing in England. But Sections 177 and 178 of the Code of Civil Procedure authorized the High Court to issue Commissions for the examination of witnesses resident beyond the limits of British India, and the Statute 22 Vic., cap. 20, afforded facilities for taking evidence in one part of Her Majesty's dominions in relation to proceedings pending before Courts in another part of those dominions. It had accordingly occurred to the Committee that the difficulty might be met by declaring the Commissioners to be a Court for the purpose issuing commissions to take evidence beyond British India. The clause inserted was as follows:—

9. The Commissioners may, whenever they think fit, issue a commission for the examination of witnesses resident beyond the limits of British India, and shall, for the purpose of issuing such commissions, be deemed to be a Court authorized to issue commissions by Sections 177, 178 and 179 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Commission to examine witnesses beyond the limits of British India.

Section 179 of the Code of Civil Procedure contained provisions as to the return of the commission to the Court issuing it together with the depositions. The English Courts would, he hoped, consider themselves justified in aiding the commission, if necessary. Section 11 was new, and provided not only for the punishment of perjury before the Commissioners, but also for that of the fabrication of false evidence and committing contempts. In Section 12, the Committee had the desire of the Secretary of State struck out the provision that no statement made by a witness should be admissible against him in a civil proceeding, and had expressly provided that nothing in the proposed Act should exempt him from a civil suit. The clause in the Bill as introduced was certainly in the usual form. Such clauses of indemnity were not however inserted on any principle which required that a person should be absolved from civil liability because the evidence of such liability consisted in an admission compulsorily extorted from himself. Since legislative changes in England and India which allowed the interrogation and examination of defendants, such a doctrine could not be maintained. Indemnity clauses were simply intended to induce persons aware of facts relevant to the enquiry to come freely forward and to answer freely, and the simple question was whether it was worth while holding forth such an inducement in the present case. Mr. Maine on the whole agreed with the Secretary of State that it was not. Criminal liability rested on a different footing, and the witness answering honestly would still be relieved from penal consequences.

In Section 13 the bar of suits against the Commissioners for anything done in the execution of the Act had been rendered absolute,

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then moved that in lieu of the first clause of Section 3, tha following should be substituted:

3. The Commissioners shall enter upon the said enquiry in the town of Bombay on the first day of June 1868, or as soon after that day as they can conveniently do so, and such enquiry may be continued in the Presidency town or at such other place within the territories under the Government of the Governor of Bombay in Council as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time appoint.

Commencement of Enquiry.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till the 27th May, 1868.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(DATED 23RD MAY, 1868.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has the highest satisfaction in directing the re-publication of a General Order issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I, to the Soldiers and Sailors of the Army of Abyssinia in which His Excellency congratulates them upon their successes, and thanks them for their great exertions and endurance.

The Viceroy in Council can add nothing to what is so justly said by Sir R. Napier in praise of his Force; but His Excellency desires to express his admiration at the whole conduct of the Expedition, and to record his opinion that no Army could have been led with more ability, energy, and forethought under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, than have been displayed by Sir R. Napier in this Campaign.

The Troops were worthy of their Commander, and the Viceroy in Council has especial pride in knowing that the British and Native Soldiers composing the Expeditionary Force were detached from the Armies of Her Majesty belonging to the three Presidencies in India, whose reputation they have maintained and increased.

The success has been most complete, and will not fail to be highly appreciated, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the civilised world.

His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the very great exertions made by the Government of Bombay, and the various Departments of that Presidency, in fitting out and supplying the greater part of the Expeditionary Force, in accordance with the orders of Her Majesty's Government in England, and His Excellency has to thank the Punjab Government for the very satisfactory and successful effects made under the orders of His Honor to provide Mules, Drivers, and Camel-men for service in Abyssinia.

The Viceroy in Council also owes acknowledgment to the Government of Madras for the ready share taken by that Presidency in the arrangements connected with the Expedition.

The thanks of the Governor General in Council are further greatly due to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and to the various Departments and Officers in Bengal, by whose efforts the Force that proceeded from this Presidency was despatched in a most perfect state of equipment.

A Royal Salute has already been fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honor of the capture of Magdala, and release of the captives.

WITH PRINCE ALFRED IN AN AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

JUST three months before the incident reported in Saturday's papers His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh undertook to explore the mysteries of an Australian gold mine, and the readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* may probably feel some interest in a brief description of the adventure by one who took part in it.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon when we set out on our gold-mining expedition, the Prince driving the four greys which were presented to him at Adelaide, while the rest of the party followed in carriages provided by the reception committee. A drive of about a mile brings us to our destination, the No. 2 Shaft of the "United Extended Band of Hope Company's Gold Mine." The carriages are left at a gateway which is arched over with evergreens, and we walk up an inclined path where the miners are assembled to give His Royal Highness a hearty welcome; for this is a holiday with them, like the rest of the world of Ballarat, and all the gold digging of the day is to be done by us. Having reached the level of the tramway, we are conducted along it into the works. Dressing-rooms have been prepared and flannel clothes, low hats, and long boots provided, in which we are soon equipped. A couple of men descend in the cage. They disappear, and another cage comes up presently at the other side, for the shaft is double; that is' it is divided by a wooden partition, and each of the shafts thus formed has its cage. One of these ascends as the other descends, the same action of the steam engine winding up one rope and unwinding the other. The Prince gets into the cage with Mr. Forbes, the manager, and they drop from among us amid loud cheers. Afterwards three or four go down at a time, one being always an official of the mine. My turn comes, and an official and I settle ourselves at one side, while another of our party faces us. We have just stowed ourselves away satisfactorily when some one says, "Oh, you've room for a little one," and proceeds to put on a middy, who was waiting for his turn. The engine-driver, however, does not see what is going forward, and, thinking all is clear, starts us just as the middy has one foot on the cage and the other on the ground beside it. As a consequence, the unfortunate fellow tumbles forward, and would certainly have come on our heads, only that some one catches him and hauls him up again. Our downward journey is rapidly made, and smoothly, the cage travelling on wooden projections on either side of the shaft, which fit into corresponding grooves in the vehicle. The depth of the shaft is 420 feet, and it takes us about three minutes to arrive at the bottom, when we step out of the cage into a chamber brilliantly lighted with gas, and find assembled those of the party who have gone down before us. The atmosphere feels oppressively hot, damp, and uncomfortable, but we are assured that it will be better when we get into the mine—a promise hardly made good by our subsequent experience. The next trip of the cage brings our friend the middy, who turns up, or rather down, none the worse for his little misadventure.

The working which we are visiting are upon the "Golden Point Lead." This "lead" is at a depth of about 380 feet below the surface. A "lead" appears to be simply the bed of an extinct river, in the sandy and gravelly bottom of which the gold is found. There is a marked difference between this river bed and the channel within which it lies, the latter being a sort of pipeclay called the "reef," a barrier of which rises gradually on either side, like the banks of an existing stream. The average breadth of the river bed is about 300 feet, the thickness of the gold-bearing deposit being from 5 feet 6 inches to 7 feet. Practically, however, rather more than this depth of "wash dirt" is excavated, as a part of the reef is removed also, to secure any gold which may have got into its crevices. In the Band of Hope Mine, and in all similar mines, the main drive or gallery by which the workings are reached is at a lower level than any part of those workings, and lower than they are ever supposed likely to be. The reason for this is that, as there is a great deal of water in all alluvial mines, it is absolutely necessary to keep the mine properly drained, which is done by having a gradual fall towards the bottom of the shaft. The bottom of the shaft is therefore the lowest level in the mine, and from it the main drive ascends, while the workings are higher still. We were given to understand that companies occasionally succumb to the temptation of invading or "jumping" their neighbour's claims, which can hardly be wondered at when the only legal proof of the incursion is their being met underground by the wronged proprietors. The whole of the drive is lighted with gas-jets at intervals. Both gas and air of course require to be pumped down into the mine, and this is done by the same engine which works the gear for the shaft. We pass several two-stall stables, where the horses seem very comfortable and in good condition. They are taken down without difficulty, the cage being removed *pro tem.*, and a horse slung in its place.

Presently we come to some trucks prepared for our conveyance, which are made to hold two people each, and in these we are wheeled along the tramway by the miners. Passing a junction, where a brilliant star of gas makes a grand illumination, we take the right hand drive, and soon reach the end of the main gallery, a distance of some 2,900 feet from the shaft. Here we leave our trucks and climb up a blind shaft to reach the level of the workings, which are about six or seven feet above the main drive at this place. Candles are supplied to each, and we go up by twos and threes, with an official to show the way. We are now fairly in what is called the gutter, and surrounded by a mass of sombre, dirty-looking stuff, which we are informed is rich in gold, and which we are encouraged to investigate, and to do a little of what is called "fossicking." This term means grubbing about in a desultory way for what we can pick up. Thus we study gold mining in a very practical style, and examine the quatity of the dirt in our respective "claims" with more eagerness than knowledge. We go "fossicking" here and "fossicking" there, through the drives, in the intricacies of which, but for the constant presence and sharp look out of the officials somebody would certainly have been lost.

After walking for a considerable distance through dark drives we reach a spot where, at a sudden bend, we find a star of gas, logs to sit on, brandy and soda-water, and (best of all) an opening made in the air pipe, from which there flows down a stream of deliciously cool fresh air. As there are no glasses at hand we drink from the soda-water bottles, whose contents we have previously brandied, according to our tastes, being much too thirsty to be particular. The manager proposes the Prince's health and the galleries ring with the cheers of the miners. We then drink to the success of the mine, after which we resume our seats in the trucks, which have been brought round, as we are now at some distance from the blind shaft where they were left. We are not long in returning, as the incline is in our favour, and the men run along with our trucks, shouting and cheering. Having returned to the chamber at the bottom of the shaft, a little more brandy and soda-water was taken and success again drunck to the mine (a formality, by the way, which had to be gone through two or three times more after we had ascended).

We went up as we came down, one of the mining staff accompanying each contingent. The necessity of being perfectly quiet, at all events till we have started, is very carefully impressed upon us, as accidents have happened from people leaning forward to talk to those below, when, starting suddenly, they are struck by the enclosed part of the shaft. This danger will be easily understood if it be realized that the bottom of the shaft is just like a large fireplace, the cage resting where the grate should be and then going up the chimney. We get away, however, all right, and manage by the exercise of some little ingenuity to see the top of the shaft as we ascend, which looks like a mere point, shining as a star in the darkness. Our guide warns us not to stir at the first light which we come to, as some enters the shaft when the level of the surface of the earth is reached, but the cage continues its course some forty feet higher. All the works are at this level in order to get rid of the stuff which is left from the washing by throwing it down instead of piling it up. This is done by "tipping" it out of trucks exactly in the way as railway embankments are made. On getting to the top of the shaft we find the "precincts of the cheerful day" by no means "warm," but remain in our mining dress, as we are to be photographed, and occupied the time till all is ready for that operation by watching the processes of separating the gold from the wash-dirt. The stuff as it comes up in the trucks is first put into a puddling mill, which is a circular vat about four feet deep and about fifteen feet in diameter, round which two instruments like small harrows are dragged, being attached by chains to either end of a horizontal beam which revolves on its centre. The wash-dirt, having a good deal of water put with it in the puddling mill, is mixed up freely by the action of these harrows. In this way the heavier parts—the gold, stones, gravel, &c.—are separated from the clay and earthy stuff, which is carried off by the water and forms what is called "sludge." In this also gold is found, but only as the very finest dust. The stuff which is obtained from the puddling mill is shovelled into the top of an inclined trough or sluice, and water is allowed to fall on it and run down through it, a man working at it all the time with a sort of three-pronged [illegible] merely like stones and gravel, but as the water washes the lighter parts down we begin to see the gleam of gold at the upper end of the stuff in the trough. The stirring with the fork goes on, and still more appears, till at last this washing is finished, and we see some three feet or so of the trough covered with gold a couple of inches deep. The water is turned off, and we are allowed to crowd round and select specimens, a privilege of which some avail themselves very freely, for the liberality of the company is unbounded. The bulk of the gold, as I have just said, is found as "dust," that is, little grains from the size of a large pin's head downwards, the most minute particles being held in suspension in the "sludge." The washing is then transferred with great care to a perforated dish, which is shaken about in a basin of water. Through the holes the gold dust settles in the outer basin, while in the dish are collected all the nuggets and foreign bodies, such as iron bolts, which are too heavy to be separated by the water in the sluice, and too large to get through the holes. The dish is then removed, and a man, shaking the basin like a sieve, brings to the top the sand, small nails &c., which are among the gold dust. The nails are removed by a magnet, and the sand is washed off by a peculiar jerk just sufficient to take it over the side, the gold remaining undisturbed in the basin.

The sludge mill consists of a circular vat of about the same size as the puddling mill, but here we see revolving four nearly horizontal spouts or gutters of metal, down which the sludge, which has been mixed with more water, flows from the centre, and, striking against the edge of the vat, runs out of an opening in the middle of the floor. In this way the sand is distributed evenly around the sides of the mill, the heavier particles being deposited farthest from the centre, where the impetus they have acquired in running down the spouts naturally sends them. Thus the sand is laid in even concentric rings in proportion to its specific gravity, and in the outside circle all the gold is collected. The gold, being now contained in a comparatively small quantity of sand, is easily separated from it by means of mercury.

We were told that about 1,800 trucks of wash-dirt are sent to the surface at the shaft up which we had just come every twenty-four hours, and that 2,500,000 cubic feet of earth have been excavated, from which 151,000 ounces of gold have been washed, worth about £608,000; that the work is carried on in three shifts of eight hours each by 350 men, whose monthly wages amount to £3,360, and that the cost to the mine for timber, lighting, &c., comes to about £3,500 per month.

A very handsome nugget, weighing about 22 ounces, was presented to the Duke, after which the party were photographed, the result being wonderfully successful. Returning to the dressing-rooms we resumed our above-ground clothes, and took our leave, having spent three hours very pleasantly. On getting back to Melbourne, we had rings and various other ornaments made of the proceeds of our gold digging, which we shall all keep religiously as souvenirs of our subterranean adventure.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BLUE BOOK.

(*Continued from yesterday's Gazette.*)

TELEGRAM, dated 8th November, 1867, from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Bombay.

What has been done about the Bank of Bombay?

TELEGRAM, received 11th November, 1867, from the Government of Bombay to Secretary of State.

If new bank is not reconstructed so as to be able to take up business of old bank, going into liquidation, Government is liable, under guarantee authorised by the Government of India last March, to pay deposit amounting to 53rd (53?) lakh pending realization of assets. This at present time, with heavy calls on treasury, would be very inconvenient. I fear Government not taking shares may induce native capitalists to withdraw applications for shares, and so new bank . . . fail. Some have done so already. Would it be possible to take shares not to be parted with for three years, with notice that Government withdraws after that time. If you authorise this I need not do it unless absolutely necessary.

TELEGRAM, dated 14th November, 1867, from Secretary of State to Government of Bombay.

Bank of Bombay. Act on your own judgment. Do not take shares unless absolutely necessary. If you take them, give shareholders in England time to reconsider their decision.

TELEGRAM, dated 22nd November, 1867, from Government of Bombay to Secretary of

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 20th April 1865 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No Interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¼d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d. do.
On demand	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. do.
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 ditto 4 do.
" 12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above £50		1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	.....	1s. 11 1/2d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Generally	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	... ...	6 per cent.
6	do.	5 "
3	do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted no charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 25th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee.
4 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
3 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
1 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	.....	at 1s. 11½d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 6 months' notice,		2 per cent.
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th May, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£922,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalrymple & Gowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest as follows, viz.:—

On deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal		3 per cent.
" 6 "	"	5 "
" 12 "	"	6 "

Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

The Bank of India, Bombay, 21st

ASSURANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

The Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

The Right Hon. Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

Alexander, Esq. James Helme, Esq.
Barnett, Esq. Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Benjamin, Esq. Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Cohen, Esq. Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Goldsmid, Esq. J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Guedalla, Esq. Sir A. de Rothschild.
Hyam, Esq. Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Lucas, Esq., M. P. Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

The Directors offers to the Public the advantages of *prompt and liberal settlement of losses* hereafter.

Risks and Policies issued by
THE WINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacture of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

In the Press.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SEPOY, And Interior Economy of a Regiment Bombay Native Infantry,

BY

AN OFFICER OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Applications to be made to the
SUPERINTENDENT MISSION PRESS, SURAT
Price—Rs. 3.

EGG STEAMERS,

OF ELEGANT DESIGN, STRONGLY ELECTRO-PLATED.

By this ingenious but simple arrangement Eggs can be cooked on the

BREAKFAST TABLE

without any trouble, and exactly to the degree desired Those who have experienced the annoyance of having set before them eggs half cooked or hard as stones will appreciate the comfort attained by the use of this instrument.

Cash. Credit.
Rs. 22-8. Rs. 25-0.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful trial by the GOVERNMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty) in three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK,

SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco,	Havana Tobacco.
" Bird's-eye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Cut.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK AND WATCH	viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES. SILVER CASES.

Open face Double	Hunters.	Open face double case.	Hunters.

BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.

10	10	0	13	13	0	4	4	0	5	5	0
15	15	0	18	18	0	6	6	0	7	7	0
20	0	0	23	0	0	10	10	0	11	11	0
30	0	0	35	0	0	17	17	0	20	0	0

BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.

42	0	0	45	0	0	33	0	0	35	0	0
52	0	0	56	0	0	43	0	0	45	0	0

BENSON'S REPEATERS.

55	0	0	58	0	0	45	0	0	48	0	0
75	0	0	80	0	0	65	0	0	68	0	0

BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.

30	0	0	33	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0
35	0	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0

BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.

14	14	0	...	...		5	5	0	...	...	
21	0	0	...	...		8	8	0	...	...	

BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.

5	5	0	8	8	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
9	9	0	12	12	0	4	4	0	5	5	0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the World. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS:
35 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London.
Established 1749.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out-stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE,—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.

HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE, at MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sitting-room, two Bed-rooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS—Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3¼ outside diameter.

Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

MANILLA CIGARS.

	Cash	Credit.
No. 1, per thousand	Rs. 90	Rs. 100.
Regalias (very fine) per box of 125	Rs. 17	Rs. 20.

VERY CHOICE QUALITY.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

CIGAR LAMPS.

(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)

TO SMOKERS, CLUBS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES, These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience. Cash on delivery. Credit.

Rs. 25-0. Rs. 28-0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(Imported direct.)

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
No. 1 per thousand	16	0	18	0
No. 2 "	14	0	16	0
No. 3 "	12	8	14	0

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS.

Preserve Ice or Iced Drinks,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
at a low temperature for a much longer period than can be maintained by any other arrangement.
HANDSOMELY CHASED IN VARIOUS PATTERNS.

Cash on delivery Credit.
Price Rs. 35-0. Rs. 40-0.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BRANDY.

Just landed, Consignments of

HENNESSEY'S BRANDY.

Cash.	Credit.
per doz. Rs. 24-0	Rs. 27-0.

MARTELLS' BRANDY.

Cash.	Credit.
per doz. Rs. 25-0.	Rs. 28-0.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,

(MacDougall's Patent.)

A large Shipment of the above just landed by the
SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER

Should put to sea without a full supply of these preparations. They are supplied by order to every Ship in
HER MAJESTY'S NAVY,
and are extensively used by the authorities of
HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
of every description.

OBSERVE!

The Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents are TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

"LACOUBA" BRAND.

Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro, In boxes of 100 each.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 36-0	Rs. 40-0

"ESCULAPIO I VILLAR" BRAND.

Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro, In boxes of 50 each.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 18-0	Rs. 20-0

The above are very choice and in fine condition.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

CHOCOLATS MENIER.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are the
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS for these
CELEBRATED AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CHOCOLATES,
of which they receive
PERIODICAL OVERLAND SUPPLIES;
an arrangement ensuring the
FRESHNESS, DELICACY, AND EXQUISITE FLAVOUR,
for which these preparations are so remarkable, and which has secured to them such
EXTENSIVE PUBLIC FAVOUR
in
FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA,

For drinking.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

Alphabet.	Ten Batons.
Bonbon.	Grotesques.
Bonnes Aventares.	Mexicain.
Contes D'Angleterre.	Napolitain.
Croquettes Mignonnes	Petits Malins.
Couleurs.	Rouge et Noir.
De Voyage.	Sante.
Dominoes.	Vanille.
&c.	&c.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

OBSERVE!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES AND EYE SHADES.

SPECTACLES.

(Real Brazilian Pebbles, Concave and Convex.)

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Mounted in Gold Single Branch per pair	22	8	25	0
Do. do. Double Branch "	27	0	30	0
Mounted in Best Blue Steel "	9	0	10	0

EYE GLASSES.

(Real Brazilian Pebbles, Concave and Convex.)

Single	Plain Roughed Rim each	3	8	4	0
	Do Mounted in Tortoiseshell each	4	8	5	0
Double	Mounted with gilt Steel Spring per pair	9	0	10	0

COLOURED GLASSES.

(Of carefully selected, perfect, Glass.)

Blue, Green, Neutral, and Smoked,

Eye	Preservers (Horse Shoe Spectacles with side-Piece) per pair	9	0	10	0
Goggles	(in tin case complete) per pair	3	0	3	8
Railway	Spectacles	9	0	10	0
Spectacles	Shaped Spectacles	9	0	10	0

CATARACT SPECTACLES.

(Real Brazilian Pebbles.)

Mounted in Steel only—2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4, 4½ inch per pair	9	0	10	0
(Other numbers obtained to medical order.)				

READING GLASSES.

Mounted in hard wood or Ivory with Brass Sockets,) 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 inch from	4	8	to 20	0

EYE SHADES.

Single Green Silk	each.	0	14	1	0
Double Green Silk	"	0	14	1	0
The Oochiombra Double	"	4	8	5	0
Black, Blue Brown or Green					

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.

(Very carefully finished.)

For persons of all ages	13	8	15	0

(Of the above, Railway Spectacles only are not at present available, although expected by an early mail.)

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England,—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11 Forbes Street, Fort.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 5 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0	"
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, Grey's Fine Old SCOTCH WHISKEY, Quarts, ...Rs. 18 per doz.

Fine Pale Sherry,	Quarts,	"	23 "
Pale Sherry,	Quarts,	"	24 "
Fine Burgundy,	Quarts,	"	15 "
Fine Pale Brandy,	Quarts,	"	27 "
Orange Bitters,	Quarts,	"	15 "

At J. A. BROWN & Co.,
15th May 1868. 1, Deane Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of		1 doz. each	
Do.	...Pints do.	2	"
MOSELLE	.....Quarts do.	1	"
Do.	...Pints do.	2	"
HOCK	.....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do...	1	"
Do.	.....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do...	1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

ALSO,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each

Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

CROQUET!

			Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
The Cassiobury Croquet	No.	5	22	8	25	0
" " "	No.	6	27	0	30	0
" " "	No.	7	27	0	30	0
" " "	No.	9	31	8	35	0
" " "	No.	11	40	0	45	0
The Eglinton Castle	No.	17	27	0	30	0
The New Registered Croquet Stand, for Mallets, Balls &c., adapted for Home or Lawn, in box			45	0	50	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

CLARET. { From KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.
Medoc.....quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
" .....pints at " 7½ "
St. Laurent.....quarts at " 18 "
Chateau Beitasse " at " 25 "
BURGUNDY. { Pierre des Rheins quarts at " 25 "
" " Champagne at " 35 "
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK. { From C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.
Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
" .....pints at " 16 "
Imperial .....quarts at " 32 "
" .....pints at " 17 "
Johannisberg .....quarts at " 33 "

GADDUM & Co.

PRICE LIST:—

CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
La Perle	Titus Newhouse	"	30
Rubis	do.	"	28
Champagne	do.	"	24
Champagne	do.	"	18
Champagne, Superior	B. & E. Perrier	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims	Gust Gibert	"	24
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	"	28
Aux Medailles	do.	"	31
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	"	38
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarrhsberg F. Kehrmann		Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle	Muscatel do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do. Pints		21
do. Moselle No. 1	do. Quarts		23
do. Moselle No. 1	do. Pints		23
STILL HOCK.			
Laubenheimer	G. M. Pabstman Son.	Qu